



**THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.**  
RALPH, N. C., MAY 28, 1864.  
JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.  
FOR GOVERNOR:  
Z. B. VANCE,  
OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!  
FOR THE SENATE:  
Hon. SION H. ROGERS.  
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:  
WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY,  
DANIEL G. FOWLE.

CHARGE OF TEAMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on a establishment, we change our rates from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	8 00
3 months,	8 00
6 months,	8 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	8 00
12 months,	8 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the team and for expenses.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or subversion, but perpetual independence.

An unabashed front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiation with the South, and the authorities.

A State action through a Convention; no counter-revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

THE BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at par, we shall be compelled, from and after that date, to take them at the same discount that larger notes of the day are subject to. We are sorry to do this, but nobody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

Ma 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION OR DISINTEGRATION.—W. W. Holden, August 5th, 1861.

A Southern man said that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. Holden, Sept. 1861.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election?—W. W. Holden, Sept. 1861.

There are men in this State, as there were years ago in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between.

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. Southern men could not, in their judgment, remain in the Union, and our people would never submit to have our post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask that the North would do the same thing.

WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, placing the whole power and prestige of the nation at the disposal of the South, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a man, and then, in their judgment, that he would not, and they ought not, to hazard it. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and it would act accordingly.

The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. The South, in its judgment, has a right to be separated, or to leave.

THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE.—Let our schools and pulpits be filled with the principles of the Black Republicans, as far as they are driven on. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVER INCLINED TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANS.—W. W. Holden, Oct. 1861.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their adherents the enemies of every man, woman, and child in the Southern States. We are not then as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a separation of the States. No man can predict what the result of the Southern States should be if disposed to wait and see what the world would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others, will not do it.

THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, LEAVING SOUTHERN MEN NO PROTECTION AGAINST KIDNAPPERS AND MURKERS. THEY WOULD CREATE INSECURITY AND DISHONOR IN THE SOUTH. THEY WOULD, THEREFORE, OUR ENEMIES; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. Holden, Sept. 20th, 1861.

If the white people of the Senate should do what is impossible, and they should be compelled to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the movements of such men as FREMONT AND BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and COOPER, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND SPEAKABLE DEGRADATION WHICH WILL BE INFLICTED UPON THEM.

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We shall not rest upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who is not a native of the State.

Mr. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. RAYNER, of North Carolina, has declared that the South ought not to submit, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOT THINGS IN North Carolina who agree with Mr. RAYNER—NOT MANY THINGS.

Mr. Holden, 6th Nov., 1861.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like pons and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciousness of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—Progress 25th January, 1861.

We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest revolution. We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all these questions, but we are for the day that has passed and ACTION! ACTION! should be for the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—Progress, January 29th, 1861.

North Carolina and Virginia will go. They were to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) left would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out. I will be off the 4th of March.—Progress, same date.

Register, as no cause why this State should secede except not. \* \* \* Would it have North prostate itself over the dead carcass of the other prayers for its preservation; or would we the State act as becomes an independent Progress, same date.

H. CAROLINA must go out and so must all other States.

We talk about saving the Union now, and the will be the surest means of bringing on a Southern States that have gone out have it fully to talk about bringing them back.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING 3 HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES.—Progress, Feb. 1861.

Opposition now is, NOT UNION OR DISINTEGRATION, which makes that issue make a false one; the only destroyed there is no longer to Progress, same date.

Standard can gently chide us now for declar-

the Union is already dissolved, and that is between

the two Union, and when we were denouncing the dissident nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that Union, the Standard was trying to give a seeming seasonal support to

Wickliffe and cousin Joe Lane.—Progress, March 22d, 1861.

Butler has issued orders to all steamboat captains running in his department, directing that in future negroes shall be allowed to set and eat at the same table with the passengers on board of their boats, and no distinction shall be made in the treatment of any person on account of his color. Henceforth, therefore, the ladies and gentlemen who travel on these steam boats will have the exquisite pleasure of sitting at the table side by side with filthy, greasy, niggers.

TRANFERRED.—Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, for three years post commandant of the Department of Henrico, including this city, is to be transferred to the command of the military post of Goldsboro, N. C.—Richmond Dispatch.

**The War News.**

The Richmond papers of Saturday morning report that GRANT has recrossed the North Anna, and is again on the move, it is thought, in the direction of the Peninsula. From this it would seem that GRANT has abandoned his project of reaching Richmond via Fredericksburg, and reluctantly been forced to adopt McCLELLAN's plan of capturing the "Rebel" capitol. We predict he will be about as successful as his illustrious predecessor, and will be sent back howling and dismayed to his gun boats, under the pretense of "changing his base." Verily the Yankees find the road to Richmond a "hard road to travel."

It is reported, that it was GRANT's intention to attack Gen. Lee at Hanover Junction; but it is the general opinion, that he could not bring his men up to the scratch. They were "out of the Wilderness," and did not feel any inclination to get in its "wandering mazes lost" any more. GRANT is now trying to accomplish indirectly, what he was not able to do directly. Instead of boldly fighting his way to Richmond, by overwhelming Gen. Lee with his boasted numbers, he is trying to sneak around our right wing, get on the Peninsula, (where he expects to meet with BUTLER,) and have his gunboats in readiness to make his retreat.

BUTLER, from the last accounts, was hemmed up at Bermuda Hundreds, and in no condition to act offensively against our lines. He is said to be amusing himself, in order to buoy up the drooping spirits of his negro-worshipping friends of the North, by sending them accounts of battles that never took place, and victories that never were won. The "Beast" is in a sad plight. He is in the condition of Beelzebub, after his expulsion from the Celestial regions, and can exclaim,

"Which way I fly is hell!"

Both in front and rear, the "Beast" has nothing but "Hell" in store for him. BEAUREGARD will give him the article, if he has the temerity to emerge from his entrenchments; and he will catch it, almost equally as badly, if he abandons his position to unite with GRANT on the Peninsula, or betakes himself to his bomb-proof shelter at Fortress Monroe.

The news from Gen. Johnston is to the effect that he has had a considerable engagement with the forces under Sherman. The enemy has been repulsed and severely punished, with a loss of from five to seven thousand, while our loss has been comparatively small. But no decisive battle has probably yet been fought. The indications were altogether favorable; and we entertain very little doubt, but that Sherman will meet with a worse disaster than he did in his late attempt to reach Mobile, through the heart of Mississippi. Forrest, Wheeler and Lee are all said to be in his rear. He may find himself even in a worse situation than that of Butler, for, unlike the latter, he has no gunboats under whose friendly cover and protection he may fall back.

**The Legislature.**

This body adjourned this morning. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are unable to say more than to refer our readers to the proceedings of Saturday as will be found in this morning's issue. We will have occasion to advert to the acts and doings of the Legislature hereafter.

A correspondent of the *Progress*, either real or pretended, among, other very silly things, says "as Gov. Vance has been embraced by the Deatructives, we suppose he entertains ideas or supports principles similar to those of that party." Let us now measure Mr. Holden by the same logic. As Mr. Holden has been embraced by the tories, deserters, and buffaloes, we suppose he entertains ideas or support principles similar to these advocated by these, his friends. Holden is more of a tory than Vance is a Destroyer.

The resolutions that were adopted by the General Assembly in relation to a basis of peace, and which we published a few days ago, were introduced as an amendment to Judge Shepherd's resolutions, by Mr. McAden, the able and indefatigable member of the Commons from the county of Alamance.

**Dr. Deems' Appointments.**

The Financial Agent of the Orphan Endowment Fund desires to address the people at the following times and places:

June 5, Sunday, Poplar Tent Church, Cabarrus county;

June 10, Friday, Lincolnton;

" 12, Sunday, Shelby, Cleveland county;

" 14, Tuesday, Rutherford;

" 16, Thursday, Hendersonville;

" 18 and 19, Saturday and Sunday, Asheville;

" 21, Tuesday, Marion, McDowell county.

On Sunday he will conduct divine service, and on the other days specified, deliver addresses on the state of the country, with special reference to the Fund for the Orphans of Soldiers.

Western papers please copy.

The Summer Term of the Supreme Court will commence in this city on Monday, the 13th of June next. Cases will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, commencing on Tuesday, but no weeks given.

Resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina, offered by Mr. Faison:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Legislature of North Carolina now in session are due and are hereby tendered to the officers and soldiers of the old North State for the brave and gallant manner in which they have lately met and repulsed the invading foe in Virginia and North Carolina or elsewhere; and we hereby pledge ourselves not only as legislators but as private individuals to sustain them in their noble efforts in the defense of the freedom of our common country; that every effort in our power shall be rendered them and their families while they are thus engaged in so laudable and glorious a work, being fully persuaded of the justice of our cause we feel confident of our success.

Butler has issued orders to all steamboat captains running in his department, directing that in future negroes shall be allowed to set and eat at the same table with the passengers on board of their boats, and no distinction shall be made in the treatment of any person on account of his color.

Resolved, 3d, That our profoundest thanks are due,

and are hereby tendered to our brave and devoted soldiers in the field, for the heroic gallantry and fortitude which, under the Providence of God, have crowned their efforts with such signal success.

Mr. Grissom, from the minority of said committee,

reported a resolution similar in character to the third of the series of resolutions reported by the majority; and the question being on the adoption of this in lieu of the substitute proposed by the majority.

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On motion of Mr. Person, a division of the question

**LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.**

**Senate.**

SATURDAY, May 28th, 1864.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems of the M. E. Church.

The committee on propositions and grievances reported that the salt business appears to be well conducted, &c.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution in favor of Drury King, which was passed.

Mr. Warren moved to suspend the rules requiring bills to lay over from day to day. Agreed to.

Mr. Hoke moved to send bills to the House without engrossment. Agreed to.

Mr. Slaughter presented a bill authorizing the sheriff of Hertford county to collect arrears of taxes, which was amended by adding a few more privileges of the same sort. Passed.

Several magistrates nominated.

A bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg iron and steel company. Passed 3d reading.

Mr. Smith of Anson, granted leave of absence.

Resolution in favor of Thos. J. Canady, passed its 3d reading.

A bill to legalize certain acts of the county court of Madison county. Passed 3d reading.

A bill to secure the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Hoke offered an amendment providing that this bill does not apply to the arrest of persons by the Confederate government under suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Yeas 11, nays 22.

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report as a substitute for the resolutions referred, Mr. Person accepted them.

The question being upon the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Griss